JOINT-ASSESSMENT BY THE NATIONAL MULTI-STAKEHOLDER PLATFORM, IN LINE WITH THE SUN MONITORING, EVALUATION, ACCOUNTABILITY AND LEARNING (MEAL) SYSTEM

2018 REPORTING TEMPLATE

(APRIL 2017-APRIL 2018)

Zambia

About the 2018 Joint-Assessment

We invite you to provide us with the following details, to help the SUN Movement Secretariat (SMS) better understand how inputs into the 2018 Joint-Assessment were compiled by stakeholders, and, to what extent this process is deemed useful.

Participants

1. Did the following stakeholder groups provide specific inputs to the Joint-Assessment in writing or verbally?

Group	Yes (provide number)/No (= 0)
Government	Yes (7 females & 8 males)
Civil society	9 (5 females & 4 males)
Donors	Yes
United Nations	Yes
Business	Yes
Science and academia	0
Other (please specify)	

2. How many participated in the Joint-Assessment process? _____
Of these, please indicate how many participants were female and how many were male _____

Process

3. Was the Joint-Assessment data gathered and/or reviewed during a face-to-face meeting or via email?

Step	Format			
Collection	Meeting	yes	Email	yes
Review and validation	Meeting	yes	Email	yes

4. If an information gathering or validation meeting took place, please attach a photo.

Usefulness

5. If an information gathering or validation meeting took place, would you say that the meeting was deemed useful by participants, beyond the usual work of the multi-stakeholder platform (MSP)?
Yes/No
Yes
Why?

The meeting was deemed useful as stakeholders were able to point out the activities that have been effectively implemented and to also point out some areas of weakness requiring strengthening. It was also clear from the meeting that sector collaboration is important as various partners bring to the fore different strengths on various activities.

Use of information by the SUN Movement

Please note that this template will be featured on the SUN Movement website, unless the SMS is otherwise notified. Analysed results of this Joint-Assessment will also form the basis of the 2018 SUN Movement Progress Report.

Scoring key

N/A	**Not applicable**	Progress marker not applicable to current context
0	**Not started**	Nothing in place
1	**Started**	Planning has begun
2	**On-going**	Planning completed and implementation initiated
3	**Nearly completed**	Implementation complete with gradual steps to processes becoming operational
4	**Completed**	Fully operational/targets are achieved/on-going with continued monitoring/validated/evidence provided

PROCESS 1: Bringing people together in the same space for action

Coordination mechanisms or platforms enable stakeholders to better work for improved nutrition outcomes. These platforms can serve to bring together a specific stakeholder, or they can be multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral platforms (MSP), with a broader membership, and may help to link stakeholder-specific platforms. Platforms can exist at both the national and sub-national level, with the two levels often being linked. MSPs are seen as operational when they enable the delivery of joint results, on issues relevant to nutrition. MSPs are also deemed functional they enable the mobilisation and engagement of relevant stakeholders, assist relevant national bodies in their decision-making, spur consensus around joint interests and recommendations, and foster dialogue, at the sub-national level.

Progress marker 1.1: Select/develop coordinating mechanisms at the country level

This progress marker looks at the presence of both stakeholder-specific and multi-stakeholder platforms or mechanisms, and how they are linked. The platforms that now focus on scaling up nutrition may have either been developed from existing mechanisms, or have created recently, and specifically, for this purpose.

FINAL SCORE
4
(One score per progress marker)

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

I. Structures established are still operational and functioning as per Terms of References (TORs) available. (Special Committee of Permanent Secretaries on Nutrition, National Multistakeholder Platform (MSP), Provincial Nutrition Coordinating Committees, District Nutrition Coordinating Committees (DNCC), Ward Nutrition Coordinating Committees (WNCCs), CSO SUN, SUN Business, UN and Donor network.

II.

Progress marker 1.2: Coordinate internally and expand membership/engage with other actors for broader influence

This progress marker looks the internal coordination, among members, achieved by the multi-stakeholder platform. It also looks at efforts to increase collective influence by engaging new actors and stakeholders, resulting in expanded membership. This can encompass sub-national platforms or actors, grassroot-focused organisations, or the executive branch of government, for example.

FINAL SCORE
4
(One score per progress marker)

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

i. MSP expanded to include other sectors through addition of new ministries such as Ministry of Gender, Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources.
ii. Line ministries are expanding internally to include other departments (Inclusion of Human Resource, Veterinary Departments under the Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock; Standards and Evaluation and Curriculum Development (CDC) under the Ministry of General Education)
iii. Expanded establishment of DNCC beyond the initial 14 SUN districts to additional 10 districts
iv. Plan underway to establish DNCCs in MDGi 11 districts.

(Refer to the *progress marker explanatory note* for specific examples or provide your own. Please share relevant documentation as evidence.)

Progress marker 1.3: Engage within/contribute to the multi-stakeholder platform (MSP)

This progress marker looks at whether the MSP fosters collaboration among stakeholders, at the national level, on issues most relevant to the nutrition agenda, in addition to commitment and follow-through. When relevant, interactions at the sub-national level should also be addressed.

FINAL SCORE

3

(One score per progress marker)

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

I. Consensus Statement developed and adopted by Government during the National Food and Nutrition Summit 2018.
II. A roadmap to the implementation of the Consensus Statement has also been developed.
III. Plans, press releases, meetings with parliamentarians, Chiefs coming up with champions on behavioral change issues in place.
IV. Special committee of Permanent Secretaries met and proposed increase in Government funding to nutrition.
V. MCDP II for 2019 to 2021 developed and has been signed by Ministers from various key line Ministries
VI. Further Joint Financing Arrangement was signed between Government and Cooperating Partners on SUN Pool Fund 2

Progress marker 1.4: Track, report and reflect on own contributions and accomplishments

This progress marker looks whether the MSP tracks and reports on implementation of agreed actions, by individual actors and stakeholders, and their contribution to the MSP's collective progress towards agreed priorities. The MSP's ability to foster accountability is also considered.

FINAL SCORE

4

(One score per progress marker)

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

I. Track progress through the SUN Quarterly reports
II. Joint-Annual Review conducted in October 2017 including Government Senior Staff and Cooperating Partners.
III. Signing of the 1st 1000 Most Critical Days Programme phase II (MCDP II) by the Ministers from the different line ministries
IV. Signing of the Joint Financing Arrangement (JFA) by the Permanent Secretaries from the different line ministries and Nutrition Cooperating Partners
V. Multi stakeholder platform reports to the Special Committee of PSs on nutrition matters requiring policy decisions.
VI. SUN FUND 1 progress report for 2017 shared to stakeholders
VII. Progress tracked using Multisectoral Activity Report Form (MARF) quarterly reports from the DNCCs
VIII. Participated in quarterly country calls facilitated by SUN Global Secretariat.

Progress marker 1.5: Sustain the political impact of the multi-stakeholder platform

This progress marker looks at the extent to which a multi-sectoral, multi-stakeholder approach to nutrition is accepted as a national priority and institutionalised by all stakeholders.

FINAL SCORE 3 ***(One score per progress marker)***
EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE I. While SUN in-country networks continue to exist and functional, these are yet to be institutionalized as proposed in the Food and Nutrition Bill. II. Budgeting processes are still on-going and to be institutionalized for 2019-2021 Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF III. The initial steps have been taken such as coming up with the recommendations to increase government funding to nutrition. IV. Need for other sectors to adequately budget for nutrition activities. V. Level of incorporation at national level high but may be less at lower levels such as districts. VI. Limitations in the green paper includes nutrition in government budget.

Key contribution of each stakeholder to Process 1

As of this year (2018), the Secretariats of the SUN Global Networks (UN, Donor, Business and Civil Society) will use the Joint-Assessment to examine their contributions, in a bid to reduce the reporting burden. If a stakeholder is not involved in the MSP, please write ***not applicable*** *(N/A).*

Stakeholders	*Please provide examples*
UN	The UN supported the national nutrition summit that led to further recognition of nutrition as a national priority with commitment for strengthening multisectoral coordination by a political focal point based at Cabinet Office. - UN Network is well established, aligned to both SUN and in-country UN frameworks, with focal points in place as well as a work plan, TORs, regular meetings and reports. - The UN Network supports and participates in various multi-stakeholder activities. Support to development and review of key strategic and policy documents is continuous depending on needs of Government. - UN reports through multi-stakeholder processes - United Nations Partners support relevant Government agencies working within the nutrition space; HoAs advocate to high level GRZ decision makers for increased attention to nutrition.
Donor	- Group members actively participated in the nutrition sector joint annual review covering SUN and non-SUN fund intervention areas as well as collectively supported hosting of the National Food and Nutrition Summit 2018. - Group membership increased and improved engagement with others e.g. World Bank, USAID and Germany - Actively engages government and other stakeholders to drive action on nutrition. - Partners are working to drive out malnutrition by advocating for linkages with poverty reduction programmes

	- Actively participates in the National MSP -
Business	- Food logo launched with a view to improve identification and selection of nutritious foods on the market by the Public - Sun Business Network (SBN) Zambia is in its fourth year with a membership of 75 organisations. Of these, 39 (52%) are private sector and 33 are food processors. - SBN developed the 2018 – 2020 strategy anchored on learnings from previous strategy - Conducts monthly and ad hoc updates to SBN Global secretariat - SUN Business Network (SBN) is fully operational with a clearly outlined 3-year strategy guiding its work from 2018 to 2020 to strengthen the private sector's contribution towards improving nutrition in Zambia - The SBN has held 4 networking events since the last reporting period. Events brought together several stakeholders within the nutrition community with a key focus on stakeholder engagement and feedback on SBN initiatives -
CSO	- The alliance conducted a budget analysis in partnership with NFNC which was presented before the expanded committee on estimate and expenditure in 2017 - The alliance engaged with members of parliament from all party parliamentary caucus on nutrition, on sustainable diets for all - In order to meet the progress marker 1.3, Alliance members are working towards a work plan for all the alliance members. The already existing work plan is being revised. - Partners have common set of priorities such as complementing GRZ on the First 1000 days Programme. - Partners have been invited to attend regular meetings from the national level such as the Ministry and at parliamentary level. - Alliance members have been communicating; o The secretariat has been calling for meetings with alliance members'. E.g. A preparatory meeting for formulation of the Civil Society Commitment statement was called for all alliance members. And similarly an engagement meeting was called for alliance members to meet the sun movement coordinator during the National Nutrition Summit 2018. o Also alliance members have been communicating through websites and newsletters - Members are doing a lot of activities in ensuring that progress marker 1.2 is addressed. For example, World Vision has been working together with the Government of the Republic of Zambia at ward levels under the Ministry of Agriculture in promoting Farmer Input Support Programme programme in Mumbwa district. - SNV, is currently working on a project called villager triggers in communities such as villages with limited access to food through building of nutrition focal groups. - Regional Psychosocial Support Initiative (REPSSI), is running a project on anti-child marriage campaign in Nyimba, Katete, Sinda and Petauke in eastern province working to address the scourge of child marriage in the district. - World Fish – working with women in western province on how to preserve fish and improving nutrition within the communities.

	- Consumer Unit and Trust Society (CUTS) did a research on consumptions patterns and had engagement with the sun business were Unilever was in attendance to give corporate support. -

OVERALL SUMMARY OF PROGRESS ACHIEVED OVER THE PAST YEAR (April 2017 to April 2018)
FOR PROCESS 1: Bringing people together in the same space (i.e. overall achievements/positive changes/ key challenges and suggestions for improvements/ other relevant activities in the context of scaling up nutrition efforts in-country)

Final score: 4

- The in country SUN Networks (Government, UN, Nutrition CPS, CSO SUN, and SBN) continued to operate consistently with the exception of the Academia/Research Forum that has not been consistent though the forum has developed a five-year Food and Nutrition Research Agenda.
- The Special Committee of Permanent Secretaries on Nutrition has been instrumental in driving policy issues in nutrition and made key decisions such as increasing investments in nutrition among 10 line ministries especially for the 2019-2021 MTEF period. This has also resulted in increased recognition on the importance of nutrition among policy makers especially in the 10 line ministries represented in this committee.
- In order to improve performance of the Academia and Research Network one of the leading universities or research institution to take up the role of secretariat.
- The CSO SUN has been reorganising and realigning their activities beyond advocacy activities
- Through Mapping and Gap analysis undertaken in 80 districts, more partners have been identified to mobilise for easy roll out of the 1st 1000 Most critical Days Programme
- The UN and Donor Network has played major role in influencing the government to improve funding to nutrition in the country

PROCESS 2: Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

The existence of a coherent policy and legal framework should inform and guide how in-country stakeholders work together, for improved nutrition outcomes. Updated policies, strategies and legislations are fundamental to prevent conflict of interest among the wide range of actors involved in a complex societal topic such as nutrition. This process focuses on the enabling policy and legal environment.

Need some guidance? See the progress marker explanatory note.

Progress marker 2.1: Continuously analyse existing nutrition-relevant policies and legislation

This progress marker looks at the extent to which existing nutrition-relevant (specific and sensitive) policies and legislation are analysed using multi-sectoral consultative processes, with inputs from various stakeholders, and civil society in particular. It denotes the availability of stock-taking documents and continuous context analysis to inform and guide policy-making.

FINAL SCORE: 3
(One score per progress marker)

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

I. Statutory Instrument # 48 of 2006, Vol. 17 cap 303, the Food and Drugs Act, 2006 on the Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes review is on going
II. Food and Nutrition Bill review still on going with increasing commitment to ensure it is concluded before end 2018

III.	Community Development and Social Welfare Policy development in progress and nutrition issues being integrated.
IV.	Nutrition implementation guidelines for the Ministry of Community Development in place and will be disseminated to sub national ministerial structures
V.	Ministry of Agriculture Extension Strategy in place and disseminated to sub national structures that incorporated food and nutrition strategies.

Progress marker 2.2: Continuously engage in advocacy to influence the development, updating and dissemination of relevant policy and legal frameworks

This progress marker looks at the extent to which in-country stakeholders work together and contribute, influence and advocate for the development of updated or new improved nutrition policy and legal frameworks for and their dissemination (i.e. advocacy and communication strategies in place to support the dissemination of relevant policies).It focuses on how countries ascertain policy and legal coherence across different ministries and try to broaden political support, by encouraging parliamentarian engagement.

It also focuses on the efforts of in-country stakeholders to influence decision-makers for legislation and evidence-based policies that empower women and girls through equity-based approaches.

FINAL SCORE:3
(One score per progress marker)

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

I.	Slow process in finalizing some Bill such as the Food and Nutrition Bill, Food Safety Bill, and Code of marketing of breastmilk substitutes.
II.	The updated Nutrition Advocacy tool kit was shared with Permanent Secretaries for the 10 line ministries to increase its utilization
III.	Plans underway to undertake the Countrywide Micronutrient Status and Food Consumption Survey that will be useful to generate evidence that will guide policy decision on nutrition programmes such as national dietary guidelines, food fortification, and micronutrient supplementation
IV.	National Food and Nutrition Policy earmarked for review by end 2018.

Progress marker 2.3: Develop or update coherent policies and legal frameworks through coordinated and harmonised in-country stakeholder efforts

This progress marker looks at the extent to which in-country stakeholders – the government (i.e. line ministries) and non-state partners – coordinate their inputs to ensure the development of coherent policy and legislative frameworks.

FINAL SCORE:3

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

I.	One consultative meeting with government and non-state actors conducted on the Food and Nutrition Bill, the Code of Marketing of BMS, and the Food Safety Bill.
II.	One consultative meeting held involving Government, Employers and the Union Mother Bodies concerning domestication of the ILO Convention 183 for Maternity Protection.
III.	The National Food and Nutrition Summit attended by more than 500 delegates held in April 2018 also included session on overview of Zambian Legislation policies and institutional arrangements guiding implementation of food and nutrition interventions.

Progress marker 2.4: Operationalise/enforce legal framework

This progress marker looks at the availability of mechanisms to operationalise and enforce legislation, such as the International Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes, maternity protection and paternity and parental leave laws, food fortification legislation, they right to food, among others.

FINAL SCORE: 2
EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE I. Review of the Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes, domestication of maternity protection, review of the Food and Drugs Act (Food Safety Bill) and Food and Nutrition Bills has not been concluded.

Progress marker 2.5: Track and report for learning and sustaining the policy and legislative impact

This progress marker looks at the extent to which existing policies and legislation have been reviewed and evaluated to document good practices, and the extent to which available lessons are shared by different constituencies within the multi-stakeholder platforms.

FINAL SCORE: 2
EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE I. The economic analysis undertaken by the SBN and NFNC was assessing the current Zambian policy & regulatory frameworks to find entry points for nutrition. Lessons and recommendations were shared at a multi-stakeholder meeting and feedback was given to further refine policy recommendations.

Key contributions of each stakeholder to Process 2

As of this year (2018), the Secretariats of the SUN Global Networks (UN, Donor, Business and Civil Society) will use the Joint-Assessment to examine their contributions, in a bid to reduce the reporting burden. If a stakeholder is not involved in the MSP, please write ***not applicable*** *(N/A).*

Stakeholders	*Please provide examples*
UN	- UN feeds into policies as it is invited; sector-based policies generally have opportunities for input on nutrition; higher level policies to a lesser extent (including the most recent National Development Plan strategic document, although UN provided extensive inputs into implementation plan metrics) - At both HoA and technical level, the UN advocates for strengthened nutrition policies. This is currently being done strategically, as agency mandates dictate, and leverages specific UN/Government entry points to drive the nutrition agenda. - UN provides inputs to Government as relevant - UN Supports relevant tracking & review processes conducted by Government -
Donor	- Donor and UN networks worked with other stakeholder to influence prioritization of nutrition in the 7NDP as well as develop a new NFNSP and follow-on MCDP II. - Donors engaged particularly the Vice President and Minister of Health to influence renewed political commitment and strong government leadership on nutrition. NFNC was supported to develop a nutrition advocacy and communications toolkit. - Water aid did two specific studies at National level on Nutrition which involves a tool kit on what works and what doesn't work. Water Aid did also managed to get into

	budget policy hearings space on a number of sectors such as water, health and agriculture. - SNV. Shared evidence that was used to develop policy briefs that were shared with various stake holders. -
Business	- The SBN developed a step-by-step guide outlining the process for food producers to obtain approval from the Ministry of Health to produce a food product locally - The third priority pillar of the SBN 2018-2020 strategy is 'Create a more enabling environment for improved nutrition' including supporting ongoing dialogue for strengthened policies and regulations that impact nutrition - The SBN partnered with the NFNC to undertake an economic analysis assessing the current Zambian policy & regulatory frameworks to find entry points for nutrition. The exercise resulted in three policy recommendations as well as projected nutritional and economic impacts resulting from their implementation. - The SBN mandates all members to adhere to the International Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes and the membership form states this -
CSO	- The alliance member do not formulate policy but do participate in policy discussions through submissions. For example: 1. Made submissions on policies to do with social cash transfer in supporting nutrition and the status on non-communicable diseases. 2. Conducted the budget tracking analysis with Care SUN Fund and national food and nutrition commission which was presented before the extended committee. - Alliance members are working on many activities to influence policies that are in support of women empowerment and girls through equity based approaches. For example: - CSO-SUN alliance under took a research as part of renewed efforts to focus on addressing adolescent health and its impact on nutrition. The results of the research set the tone for increased advocacy in 2017.Multi level barriers to HIV prevention and adequate nutrition among the adolescent - Water aid share a report highlighting the degree to which nutrition, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and policies are coordinated and integrated to end malnutrition. See link below: - Alliance members meet with committee parliamentarians who are champions on nutrition.

OVERALL SUMMARY OF PROGRESS ACHIEVED OVER THE PAST YEAR (April 2017 to April 2018) FOR PROCESS 2: Coherent policy and legal framework (i.e. Overall achievements/positive changes/ key challenges and suggestions for improvements/ other relevant activities in the context of scaling up nutrition efforts in-country)

Overall Score: 2

As a country the progress marker has not seen major advancement especially in the finalising key pieces of legislation including the Food and Nutrition Bill and the Food Safety Bill as well as the Code of marketing of BMS.

Progress marker 3.1: Align existing actions around national nutrition targets/policies

This progress marker looks at the extent to which in-country stakeholder groups take stock of what exists and align their own plans and programming for nutrition to reflect the national policies and priorities. It focuses on the alignment of actions across sectors and among relevant stakeholders that significantly contribute towards improved nutrition.

PROCESS 3: Aligning actions around common results

The alignment of actions across sectors that significantly contribute to improvements in nutrition demonstrates the extent to which multiple sectors and stakeholders are effectively working together, and the extent to which the policies and legislations are operationalised to ensure that everyone, women and children in particular, benefit from improved nutrition. This process delves into the operational side of policy and legal frameworks and how they translate into action. The term 'Common Results Framework' is used to describe a set of expected results agreed upon across different sectors of government and among key stakeholders, through a negotiated process. The existence of agreed common results would enable stakeholders to make their actions more nutrition driven through increased coordination or integration. In practice, a CRF may result in a set of documents that are recognised as a reference point for all sectors and stakeholders that work together for scaling up nutrition.

Need some guidance? See the progress marker explanatory note.

Please note: While progress marker 2.1 looks at the review of policies and legislation, progress marker 3.1 focuses on the review of programmes and implementation capacities.

FINAL SCORE: 2
EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE I. Although there is no agreed Common Results Framework, the review of MCDP 1 and the Mapping and Gap Analysis provided information for development of MCDP II 2018-2022 around five strategic objectives and 14 key result areas. II. Analyses of sectoral government programmes and implementation mechanisms available in sector strategic and implementation plans, and these have been aligned to the 7th National Development Plan 2017-2021 as well as the National Food and Nutrition Sector Strategic Plan 2017-2021. III. Mapping of existing gaps and agreement on gender-sensitive core nutrition actions that are aligned with policy and legal frameworks.

Progress marker 3.2: Translate policy and legal frameworks into an actionable Common Results Framework (CRF) for scaling up nutrition at the national and sub-national level

This progress marker looks at the extent to which in-country stakeholders agree on a Common Results Framework to effectively align interventions for improved nutrition. The CRF is recognised as the guidance for medium to long-term implementation of actions, with clearly identified nutrition targets. Ideally, the CRF should identify coordination mechanisms (and related capacity) and define the roles and responsibilities for each stakeholder. It should encompass

an implementation matrix, an M&E Framework and costed interventions, including costs estimates for advocacy, coordination and M&E.

FINAL SCORE: 2
EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE I. MCDP II 2018 -2022 endorsed by government (six line Ministers – Health, Education, Agriculture, Fisheries and Livestock. Water and Sanitation, and Community Development). Coordination structures from MCDP 1 will continue as the roll out continues to other districts beyond the 14 phase 1 districts. **II.** Drafting CRF initiated based on the NFNSP and the MCDP 2; defined goals, objectives and some outputs, however, need to clearly define roles and responsibilities

Progress marker 3.3: Organise and implement annual priorities as per the Common Results Framework

This progress marker looks at the sequencing and implementation of priority actions at the national and sub-national level. This requires, on the one hand, a clear understanding of gaps in terms of delivery capacity and, on the other hand, a willingness from in-country and global stakeholders to mobilise technical expertise to timely respond to the identified needs, in a coordinated manner.

FINAL SCORE: 2
EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE I. The NFNC with partners agreed to update the Workforce Report recommendations of 2015 considering that some recommendations have been addressed e.g. in the health sector. II. Under the 1st 1000 MCDP annual costed work plans have been reviewed and revised by the key line ministries and NFNC as well as other SUN Fund grant recipients at national and district levels. III. The District level plans were revised with new targets up to December 2017 based on the revised log frame of the 1st 1000 MCDP Monitoring and Evaluation Plan. V. Documentation for scale-up phase is in place but annual implementation/costed plans, monitoring and reporting yet to be developed during the inception phase July to December 2018 in readiness for implementation in 2019.

Progress marker 3.4: Jointly monitor priority actions as per the Common Results Framework

This progress marker looks at how information systems are used to monitor the implementation of priority actions for good nutrition. It looks at the availability of joint progress reports that can meaningfully inform and guide the refinement of interventions and contribute towards harmonised targeting and coordinated service delivery among in-country stakeholders.

FINAL SCORE: 2
I. Quarterly Data quality assessments undertaken by national M&E team in all 14 phase 1 districts. Data from the Multisectoral Activity Reporting Form (MARF) subjected to scrutiny and verified before using the information during review meetings with Heads of Departments and technical officers at district level to track progress. II. Joint annual Review (JAR) which brought together NCPs, Government and other stakeholders of the 1st 1000 MCDP was undertaken focusing on M and E, and BCC. Follow up action on recommendations of the JAR showed improvements in M&E activities and the importance of prioritizing BCC in roll out plans. III. Quarterly progress reports provided from all SUN Funded districts, provinces and national level. IV. Quarterly reports are also provided from stakeholders implementing nutrition interventions from non-pool funded project/programmes like MDGi, CSO/NGOs supported.

Progress marker 3.5: Evaluate the implementation of actions to understand, achieve and sustain nutrition impact

This progress marker looks at how results and success is being evaluated to inform implementation decision-making and building the evidence base for improved nutrition.

FINAL SCORE: 2
EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE I. A process evaluation of the 1st 1000 MCDP was conducted in selected SUN Funded districts and information disseminated at MSP and other meetings. II. Open research day was held in December 2017 and various researches shared III. Based on MCDP 1 documented successes, stakeholders have advocated for increased coverage of nutrition specific and nutrition sensitive interventions in order to achieve significant impact on reduction of stunting. IV. A national consultant was engaged to compile evidence on nutrition specific and nutrition sensitive interventions. This information was used to develop framework and guidelines for incorporating nutrition in the sector plans.

Key contributions of each stakeholder to Process 3

As of this year (2018), the Secretariats of the SUN Global Networks (UN, Donor, Business and Civil Society) will use the Joint-Assessment to examine their contributions, in a bid to reduce the reporting burden. If a stakeholder is not involved in the MSP, please write ***not applicable*** *(N/A).*

Stakeholders	*Please provide examples*
UN	- Efforts of UN partners in nutrition are aligned to national priorities. However, an additional process will be conducted in 2018 to ensure alignment with recently released 7th National Development Plan. - UN joint Work plan designed to support government in implementation of its priorities. - UN support currently strengthening data collection to see progress on stunting (support to roll out of height indicator in DHIS2; support to national mapping of nutrition interventions). - UN supported fundraising for the implementation of a national food consumption and micronutrient survey.
Donor	- *Donors have continued to support implementation of National Food and Nutrition Sector Plan and 1st 1000 Most Critical Days Programme.* - Together with other stakeholders, donors participated in the nutrition sector joint annual review as well as MCDP priority interventions and evaluation. -
Business	- In developing the 2018-2020 strategy, the SBN consulted various stakeholders to review proposed structure to ensure actions and focus aligns with national nutritional targets. - The SBN also continues to involve various stakeholders in developing initiatives to ensure that programs align with national nutrition targets e.g setting up a multi-stakeholder Steering Committee for the Good Food Logo - The SBN in collaboration with CUTS conducted a study to assess food consumption patterns in urban Zambia and held a multi-stakeholder dissemination meeting to share findings and get stakeholder feedback - The SBN shared case studies in its quarterly reports to the SUN Fund to showcase impact stories in nutrition -

CSO	- Gender analyses conducted to identify gaps and bottlenecks in making sure women and girls are at the Centre of all actions. The 7 National Development Plan provides more guidance on this. -

OVERALL SUMMARY OF PROGRESS ACHIEVED OVER THE PAST YEAR (April 2017 to April 2018) FOR PROCESS 3: Common Results Framework for National Nutrition Plan (aligned programming) (i.e. Overall achievements/positive changes/ key challenges and suggestions for improvements/ other relevant activities in the context of scaling up nutrition efforts in-country)
While country has not yet developed an agreed Common Result Framework, the following has been achieved: • stakeholders i.e. the SUN networks worked together provide input into Cluster 6 – Enhanced Human Development of the 7th National Development Plan. This cluster consists on three result areas namely: Improved Health and Health Related services, improved education and skill development, and improved access to water supply and sanitation. • Multisectoral stakeholders worked together to develop the multisectoral National Food and Nutrition Strategic Plan 2017-2021 which targets to reduce all forms of malnutrition. • Further the six Ministers from key line ministries (health, agriculture, fisheries and livestock, community development, water and sanitation, and education) endorsed the 1st 1000 Most Critical Days Programme phase 2 (2018-2022) which intend to roll out nutrition specific and nutrition sensitive intervention country wide aimed at reducing stunting among young children. • The MCDP 1 was mainly donor funded and only covered few districts that provided comprehensive package of nutrition specific and nutrition sensitive intervention, while other partners provided partial support to this package of interventions. At this level of implementation, it would be difficult to achieve a least 80% beneficiary coverage that is required to have significant impact on stunting reduction. The SUN networks need to step up advocacy to mobilise additional resources especially from government that has pledged to increase funding to nutrition.

PROCESS 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

Assessing the financial feasibility of national plans to implement actions for improved nutrition is essential to determine funding requirements. The latter is based on the capability to track planned and actual spending on nutrition across relevant government ministries and from external partners. The existence of plans, with clearly costed actions, helps government authorities and key stakeholders (e.g. UN, donors, business, civil society) align and contribute resources to national priorities, estimate the required budget for implementation and identify financial gaps.

Need some guidance? See the progress marker explanatory note.

Progress marker 4.1: Cost and assess the financial feasibility of the CRF

This progress marker looks at the extent to which the government and all other in-country stakeholders provide inputs for the costing of nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive actions across relevant sectors (costing exercises can be performed in various ways, including reviewing current spending or estimating unit costs).

FINAL SCORE : 2
• Information on nutrition budget lines is collected from the Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure (Yellow Book) on nutrition specific and sensitive budget lines from the following ministries: Ministry of Health, Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Community Development and Social Welfare, Ministry of General Education, Ministry of Local Government, Ministry of Water Development Sanitation and Environmental Protection, Ministry of Gender, Ministry of Youth, Sport and Child Development, Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources. Furthermore, the nutrition profiles provide estimated cost of some specific nutrition intervention. • MCDP 1 had costed annual workplans for 2017 under the SUN Pool Fund by all the grant recipients at national, provincial and district. • Further line ministries involved in the MCDP had also provided costed plan for 2018 under the MTEF 2018-2020 period

Progress marker 4.2: Track and report on financing for nutrition

This progress marker looks at the extent to which the government and all other in-country stakeholders are able to track their allocations and expenditures (if available) for nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive actions in relevant sectors and report on finance data, in a transparent manner, with other partners of the MSP, including the government.

FINAL SCORE:3
I. A comprehensive budget tracking exercise was conducted for the period 2013-2018 to track resource allocation towards nutrition specific and sensitive programmes as contained in the Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure (yellow book) and other budget documents. The findings were disseminated to various stakeholders, key among them were the Special Permanent Secretaries Committee on nutrition and Parliamentary Committee on Estimates and Expenditure. The report established that overall government allocated 0.04% to nutrition from the total national budget for 2018. II. There exists the financial reporting mechanism for SUN pool funded recipients at least quarterly. The aggregated financial reports are presented at the national SUN Fund Steering Committee comprising of mainly government and Nutrition Cooperating partners/Donors

Progress marker 4.3: Scale up and align resources including addressing financial shortfalls

This progress marker looks at whether the government and other in-country stakeholders identify financial gaps and mobilise additional funds, through increased alignment and allocation of budgets, advocacy, and setting-up of specific mechanisms.

FINAL SCORE 2
i. A financial monitoring mechanism was developed that tracks budgetary allocation towards nutrition and will become the basis for advocacy towards increased allocation to this sub sector. This mechanism will further also be the basis on the Nutrition Expenditure tracking

Progress marker 4.4: Turn pledges into disbursements

This progress marker looks at how governments and other in-country stakeholders turn pledges into disbursements. It includes the ability of donors to look at how their disbursements are timely and in line with the scheduled fiscal year.

FINAL SCORE 2
EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

I. Through the Cooperating Partners Forum and other multisectoral meetings, Donors constantly reviewed progress made in transforming pledges to actual disbursements and this was done in consultation with SUN 1000 MCDP implementing ministries at national level.

Progress marker 4.5: Ensure predictability of multi-year funding to sustain implementation results and nutrition impact

This progress marker looks at how the government and in-country stakeholders collectively ensure predictable and long-term funding for better results and impact. It looks at important changes such as the continuum between short-term humanitarian and long-term development funding, the establishment of flexible but predictable funding mechanisms and the sustainable addressing of funding gaps.

FINAL SCORE *2*

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

I. There is no clear cut resource mobilization strategy therefore there is urgent need to develop one and operationalize it

Key contributions of each stakeholder to Process 4

*As of this year (2018), the Secretariats of the SUN Global Networks (UN, Donor, Business and Civil Society) will use the Joint-Assessment to examine their contributions, in a bid to reduce the reporting burden. If a stakeholder is not involved in the MSP, please write **not applicable** (N/A).*

Stakeholders	Please provide examples
UN	- Support to broader national advocacy efforts surrounding nutrition - UN Network implementation plan is costed; expenditure reported on an annual basis - Wherever possible, UN agencies work to secure multi-year funding to increase stability of support to Government
Donor	- Implemented activities to increase coordinated funding to nutrition via the SUN Fund mechanism - Donor funding contributions are known in advance for support towards MCDP implementation - Donor allocations/expenditure tracked through programme quarterly progress reports as well as sector budget and allocation tracking undertaken annually finances through the SUN Fund - Donor Network advocated for increased number of donors to put money into nutrition via the in-country SUN fund mechanism, with more donors now willing to SUN priority interventions - Donor alignment happening mostly through MCDP-SUN Fund - Donor funding disbursed based on approved programme work-plans and reports
Business	- Business Network under World Food Programme has been engaging the private sector to invest in food and nutrition. - Network adheres to funding structures coordinated by the local SUN Fund partners - The economic analysis the SBN and NFNC undertook to assess the current Zambian policy & regulatory frameworks included costing of implementation of the 3 policy recommendations that have been proposed. - The SBN subscribes to the requirements of providing quarterly expenditure report to the SUN Fund manager clearly identifying current allocation, planned expenditure, actual spend and priority areas of spend

	- The SBN aligns its resources towards identified priorities and identifies funding gaps and potential funding sources to meet shortfalls - SBN has been able to access funds support for specific initiatives through commitments from other partners externally both in kind and cash - The SBN sets out priority interventions and expected costs for each year and quarter and available/potential funding sources for interventions. SBN also projects costs for implementation of initiatives over the estimated roll-out period.
CSO	- CSO SUN Zambia uses budget tracking analysis to lobby and advocate for increased investment to food and nutrition interventions in Zambia

OVERALL SUMMARY OF PROGRESS ACHIEVED OVER THE PAST YEAR (April 2017 to April 2018) FOR PROCESS 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilisation (i.e. Overall achievements/positive changes/ key challenges and suggestions for improvement/ other relevant activities in the context of scaling up nutrition efforts in-country)
I. While NFNC and CSO SUN have made significant progress in budget tracking, collection of information was a challenge as partners were not ready to disclose disbursements towards nutrition. One of the contributing factors is the weak legal framework which does not give NFNC mandate to track allocations and expenditure on nutrition in the country. II. To address this challenge one of the immediate tasks agreed upon by stakeholders is to put in place a CRF which will ensure that partners are held accountable. III. Another challenge needing immediate attention is the determination of the **funding gap** for nutrition which should feed into the development of the Resource Mobilisation Strategy.

NEW OUTCOME MARKER: Review of progress in scaling up nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions over the past 12 months

In line with the SUN Movement MEAL system, this outcome marker looks at how processes put in place are effectively contributing to scaling up nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions. In compliance with principles of equity, equality and non-discrimination for all, participants are asked to reflect on their implementation progress, considering geographical reach and targeting of children, adolescent girls and women as well as delivery approaches that promote a convergence of interventions (e.g. same village, same household or same individual) or integration of nutrition interventions in sector programmes (e.g. nutrition education in farmer field schools or provision of fortified complementary foods for young children as part of food aid).

FINAL SCORE 3 Based on lessons from MCDP 1, a roll out plan has been articulated *(Scaling up nutrition-specific actions)*
FINAL SCORE *(Scaling up nutrition-sensitive actions)*

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

MCDP 1 served as pilot in 14 districts and these implemented interventions from the minimum package consisting of 12 interventions including both nutrition specific and nutrition sensitive. While convergence of interventions in the 14 SUN funded districts was highly promoted, through District and Ward Nutrition Coordinating committees, with some good progress noted especially at Ward/community level. However, the inflexible funding mechanism especially where disbursements was at different times made it difficult for line ministries interventions to converge at least at household/community level.

Progress in scaling up nutrition-specific interventions

- Promotion of infant and young child feeding, micronutrient supplementation (vitamin A, iron and folic acid) nutrition education (including diet diversity) , growth monitoring and promotion, zinc provision during diahheoa, deworming, continued to be the major intervention implemented in the 14 SUN Funded districts, and 11 MDGi supported districts.
- The M&E systems was roll out in 2017 in the 14 MCDP district and did not reach non-SUN funded district implementing nutrition specific interventions. So far quarterly data (quarter 4 2017) from the 14 SUN Funded districts show that:
    - Pregnant women receiving Iron 59,477 reached against target of 113,100;
    - Pregnant women receiving Folic acid 58, 818 reached against target of 113,100;
    - Promotion of breastfeeding
        - Babies initiated to breast within an hour of birth was 12,216 against target of 57186
        - Mother reached with breastfeeding messages – 72733 against target of 174,062
    - Promotion of complementary feeding
    - Mother reached with comp feeding messages 69.314 against target 175,752

- These interventions where mainly implemented through the health facility and community based volunteers, as well as through radio programmes and community drama.
- One of the major challenge was to capture data beyond the SUN Funded districts coupled with slow pace of reporting from the field. This demands the need to update the M&E system and explore mechanisms to capture data from both SUN funded and Non Sun funded districts.

Progress in scaling up nutrition-sensitive interventions

The main nutrition sensitive interventions promoted under MCDP 1 included promotion of safe water, hygiene and sanitation, Promotion of diverse locally available and processed foods (women's empowerment) and integration of 1st 1000 MCD messages into national programmes including Farmer Input Support Programme (FISP), Food Security Pack (FSP), WASH, Social Cash Transfers and Women Empowerment Programmes, and School Health and Nutrition. Beneficiaries reached for quarter 4 under

- Households reached on promotion of diverse locally available and processed foods -43,705 against target of 78,276
- Schools reached with School Led Total Sanitation (SLTS) programmes (WASH) - 590 against 1,161
- Women on empowerment programmes receiving nutrition sensitive messages – 116 against target of 1,799

Rolling out M&E plan continued in 2017 but only in the 14 phase 1 districts (SUN Funded) as such data could not be collected from a number of non-SUN funded who were implementing nutrition specific and nutrition sensitive interventions across the country.

Annex 1: Identified priorities

Please describe the status of the priorities identified in your most recent Joint-Assessment (for instance 2016-2017)

Priorities identified in most recent JAA? ***Enter priority***	**Has this priority been met?** *Yes or No*	**What actions took place to ensure the priority could be met?** *Please outline stakeholders' contributions (government, UN, CSOs, donors, etc.)*	**Did you receive external technical assistance to meet this priority?** *If yes, please explain*
1. Support the development of MCDP-SUN Fund II	**Yes**	Two stakeholders' consultative meetings were held involving all in-country SUN network. Consensus was reached on focus areas for MCDP 2 (2018-2022**)**	Yes - Technical assistance was engaged with donor support
2. Influence strong government leadership and commitment towards nutrition	**Yes**	Special Committee of Permanent Secretaries vigorously pursed previous recommendation e.g. to strengthen coordination at high level. National Nutrition Summit held and government embraced Consensus Statement from the Summit and Roadmap for its implementation. Political coordination placed under Vice Presidents Office. Nutrition CPs continued high level advocacy to raise nutrition profile in the country as well as need for GRZ increased investment for nutrition.	Yes - Visit by Global SUN Coordinator who held high level advocacy meetings and presentations during the Summit. Technical assistance was engaged with donor support
3. Ensure Zambia has SMART, Costed, Multi Stakeholder and Multi **sectoral Nutrition plans**	**Partially (Yes)**	MCDP 1 2017 costed while NFNSP was not costed	No
4. Domestic resource mobilization to finance **national nutrition plans**	**Yes**	Signing of the Joint Financing Arrangement between six Government line ministries and Nutrition Cooperating partners (NCPs). Increased advocacy by NCPs for government matching funds for the MCDP	**No**
5. Advocate for implementation of nutrition commitments by stakeholders to reduce **malnutrition**	**No**	Absence of an agreed CRF for nutrition made it difficult to execute this activity.	
6. Coordinate and strengthen CSA's to contribute to effective multi stakeholder efforts to scale up nutrition	**Yes**	**CSO's p**articipated actively during development of MCDP 2	**No**

Please list key 2018-2019 priorities for the MSP

Consider what has been working well during the past year and what achievable targets can be identified and prioritised. Please also include network-specific priorities.

1.	Mobilise support to facilitate accelerated roll out of the MCDP 2 implementation with focus on increasing beneficiary and geographic (district) coverage of high impact nutrition interventions.
2.	Consensus building on the Common Results Framework in 2018
3.	Facilitate implementation of the Consensus Statement Roadmap (major output from the National Food and Nutrition Summit)
4.	Update M&E system and expand to include non- SUN funded districts
5.	Advocacy for increased government funding to nutrition
6.	Engage high level follow up to ensure Food and Nutrition Bill reach Parliament
7.	Strengthen budget tracking mechanism
If you are seeking external support from the global Networks and/or external technical mechanisms, through the SUN Movement Secretariat, please provide relevant information	
The Academia and Research committee has not performed to the expectation and in comparison to other Committees such as the SUN Business and CSO Networks that have been institutionalised. Technical assistance is required to guide how to institutionalise the Academia and Research Network so as to make it effective and efficient in its operations.	

Annex 2: Emergency preparedness and response planning

1.	**Within the reporting period (i.e. the past year), has the country faced and responded to a humanitarian situation? If yes, what was the duration and type(s) of emergency (e.g. natural and climate-related disasters, communal violence, armed conflict etc.)?**	**Yes** **Responded to refugee influx due to civil unrest in Democratic Republic of Congo in the last since early last year. Two Refuse settlement established in one district (Nchelenge) near DRC.** **We also had an outbreak of cholera in some peri-urban centres which lasted for about a 5 months** **Experienced some climate related disasters such as floods in some pockets of the country that destroyed some road infrastructure (bridges), and some villages between February and April 2018.**
2.	**Does the country have a national plan on emergency preparedness and response? If yes, does it include nutrition actions and indicators (both nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive)?**	**Yes** **The national plan exists and has both nutrition actions for immediate, medium and long term response and indicators (both nutrition –specific and nutrition sensitive).**
3.	**Is the MSP involved in discussions and planning for emergency preparedness and response? If yes, does the MSP engage with humanitarian partners, and how does the MSP contribute to linking development and humanitarian nutrition actions?**	**Yes** **This is done mainly through the national Disaster and Mitigation of which the Nutrition Subcommittee exists that include stakeholders of the MSP.**
4.	**What are the key limitations faced at the country level in terms of linking development and humanitarian nutrition actions?**	

Annex 3: Ensuring gender equality and that women and girls are at the centre of all SUN Movement action

1.	**Does the MSP engage with a governmental Ministry or Department that is responsible for women's affairs/gender equality? If yes, what is the name of this Ministry/Department?** **If not a part of the MSP, how do you engage with this Ministry/Department?**	**Yes** **Ministry of Gender and women Empowerment**
2.	**Does the MSP engage with other non-state actors that are responsible for gender equality and the empowerment of women (such as UN Women or civil society organisations)?** **If yes, with whom do you engage?**	**Yes** **The MSP with National Women Lobby Group (NWLG), Young Women Christian Association (YWCA), Justice for Orphans and Women Project (JOP) to ensure that women's' rights are promoted and protected.** **Young Women Christian Association (YWCA), a Christian organization that empowers women to know their rights, duties and responsibilities in society.**

		As members, the associations are empowered to deliver nutrition messages in addition to carrying out their primary objectives.
3.	**How does the MSP ensure gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls as part of their work plan?**	**By mainstreaming gender issues in all the work plans, and capacity building of actors in gender mainstreaming. Gender issues are included in all the reporting and evaluation forms for government line ministries as well as the MCDP districts.**
4.	**What actions are identified and implemented by the MSP to ensure gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls at the community level?**	**Compliance to national gender policy which advocates for involvement of women in development and economic development.** **At community level promote election of women to decision making positions in community groups;**
5.	**Have you analysed or done a stock take of existing nutrition policies, legislation and regulations from a gender perspective?**	**Yes**
6.	**Does your country have a national gender equality and/or women's empowerment policy or strategy in place?**	**Yes - For example the Land Act enables 50% allocation of land only to women, the rest of it is competed for by both sexes**
7.	**Has advocacy been undertaken for gender-sensitive and pro-female policy-making and legislation on nutrition?**	**Yes - In progress e.g. SNV, is working on a project called village trigger were they initiated nutrition focal group in eastern province**

Annex 4: Advocacy and communication for nutrition

1.	**Do you engage with the media to amplify key messages, create awareness and demand for action on nutrition?**	**Yes** **Examples: During the period under the review, 3 Community Radio Stations were trained on nutrition in the first 1000 most critical days and the role of the media in promoting the adoption of positive nutrition behaviours among the public. This training was conducted with assistance from the American People through the USAID Health Improvement Partnership – Behaviour Change Communication Project.** **During the Food and Nutrition Summit, various media houses were called upon to document the summit proceedings (attach newspapaer articles and audio reports)** **CSO SUN conducted media trainings to increase on accurate reporting on nutrition. We hosted representatives from various media houses including TV, radio and print as an opportunity for networking and advocacy skill development. This was aimed at strengthening the ties with the media as a window of alliance.**
2.	**Are parliamentarians actively contributing to improve nutrition, in collaboration with the MSP?** ***Examples could include the existence of an active Parliamentary network or group focusing on food security and nutrition, votes in support of legal***	**Yes** **NFNC, CSO SUN, NCPS made presentations to The parliamentary committee on Health, Community Development and social services on various aspects of nutrition particularly on the 1st 1000 MCDP. The Parliamentarians have been following up as to when the Food and Nutrition Bill will reach Parliament for debate.** **Further the parliamentary committee has focussed on engaging partners on NCDs and how they think the country should move in relation to NCDs.**

	or budget changes that the MSP suggested, debates in parliament on nutrition or other concrete actions taken by parliamentarians in support of improved nutrition.	**Parliamentarians have worked with multi-stakeholders on advocating for sustainable diets for all in Zambia**
3.	**Is there one or several nominated Nutrition Champions (including for example high-level political leaders, celebrities, journalists, religious leaders etc.) actively engaging to promote nutrition at national and/or local level?**	**Yes** **The Vice President, and Some Traditional Chiefs** **The vice president of the republic of Zambia, Permanent secretaries and Parliamentarians under a committee called the APPCON.**
4.	**Have you documented advocacy successes and best practice in reducing malnutrition through multi-sector and multi-stakeholder action, and shared them nationally and/or with regional and global partners?**	**Yes / shared locally** **The orientation of more than 35 chiefs in the country gave impetus to the chiefs as nutrition champions and they came up with a statement as chiefs to affirm their commitment to reduce childe stunting in their chiefdoms. The chiefs came up with action plans to be implemented in their chiefdoms to reduce child stunting. A newsletter and a short video was developed arising from this engagement.**
5.	**Do you plan on organising a high-level event on nutrition in the upcoming period?**	**Yes** **A food and nutrition Summit was held in April 2018 under the** Theme: Investing in Food and Nutrition for Accelerated National Development – Walk the talk for Nutrition. **Overall objective:** Translating the demonstrated increase in political and multi-stakeholder will and commitment to food and nutrition security priorities into tangible measurable multi-sectoral actions for accelerated national development. **Key stakeholders** His Excellence, the Republican President, Edgar Chagwa Lungu launched the Nutrition Summit 2018 Members of Cabinet Policy makers UN Agencies Cooperating partners The Private Sector Government officials Students and staff from government and private institutions **Dates** 24th to 26th April, 2018 **Location** Mulungushi International Conference Centre Outputs Consensus statement of the National Food and Nutrition Summit 2018 **Follow-up action** Roadmap to the implementation of the Consensus statement of the National Food and Nutrition Summit 2018

Annex 5: Participants at the 2018 Joint-Assessment of the national multi-stakeholder platform

No.	Title (Ms./Mr.)	Name	Organisation	Specific SUN role (if applicable)	Email	Phone	Should contact be included in the SUN mailing list?
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4.	MS.	CHANSA NAKAZWE	WORLD VISION		Chansa_tembo@wvi.org	0977805600	
5.	MR.	JAPHET SIMOONGA	CSO-SUN		Japhetsimoonga2@gmail.com	0977855019	
6.	MS.	TABITHA MULILO	WORLD FISH		t.mulilo@worldfishcenter.org	0974991414	
7.	MR	SCOTT KALUBA	CSO-SUN				
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11.	Ms.	Belinda T. Tembo	NFNC		Belindatshiula1@gmail.com		
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22.	**Mr.**	**Boniface Kanjere**	**NFNC**		**bkanjere@gmail.com**		
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24.	**Ms.**	**Chisela Kaliwile**	**NFNC**		**Chisel.kaliwile1@gmail.com**		